

C. I. A. Will Lose Its Role As Chief Evaluator of Data

Independent Official to Take Over Task and Replace Dulles as the President's Adviser—New Yorker Weighs Offer

By CABELL PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—The analysis. However, its estimates Administration is completing would cease to have primacy in plans to remove from the Central Intelligence Agency its function of over-all intelligence evaluation.

This function would be given to a new official free of ties to any operational agency, including the C. I. A. The official would also assume the responsibility now held by Allen W. Dulles, C. I. A. director, as chief intelligence adviser to the President and the National Security Council.

The Administration's decision for such a major overhauling of its foreign intelligence operation was learned from authoritative sources.

While it would mean a reduction in status for the C. I. A. that agency would continue most of its functions in collecting and

has been in process several months, and the net result is largely to duplicate for the armed services the plan of organization being proposed for the civilian intelligence agencies.

Under the plan announced today by Deputy Secretary Roswell L. Gilpatric, a new unit to be known as the Defense Intelligence Agency will largely supersede the intelligence arms of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

It will be immediately under the Secretary and will presumably prepare for him intelligence estimates free of the "parochialism" of the separate services.

Behind both reorganization plans is an identical purpose. It is to achieve estimates of an enemy's strength and intentions free from the prejudices and partiality that arises from the vested interest of any organization in its own goals or policies.

In the case of the services this reached a high point in the controversy over the "missile gap" two years ago.

The Army, Navy and Air Force, relying on their intelligence services, arrived at different conclusions about the lag between United States and Russian missile strength and what should be done about it.

Regarding the C. I. A., it long has been argued in Washington that Mr. Dulles, its director since 1953, was wedded to the intelligence concepts and estimates of his agency to the virtual exclusion of others that differed.

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THE EVENING STAR

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McCarthy Has Doubts On McCone for CIA

By The Associated Press

Senator McCarthy, Democrat of Minnesota, said today he is not sure John A. McCone has the qualifications to head the Central Intelligence Agency.

President Kennedy recently named Mr. McCone, who served in various capacities in both the Truman and Eisenhower administrations, to succeed Allen W. Dulles as director of the CIA.

Since Mr. McCone's appointment was made after Congress adjourned, he will serve under a recess appointment until and if confirmed by the Senate after Congress reconvenes.

"There is nothing particular to recommend Mr. McCone as director of the CIA," Senator McCarthy said. "They lay down five or six qualifications for director of the CIA and I do not know if he has those qualifications."

Qualifications Unspecified

Sen. McCarthy did not specify what particular qualifications he might have in mind.

In any case, he said, he would like to have various questions put to McCone when his nomination is considered by a Senate committee.

Under President Truman, Mr. McCone served as a member of the President's Air Policy Commission, as deputy to the Secretary of Defense, and as Undersecretary of the Air Force. Under President Eisenhower, he served for a time as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Senator McCarthy said some of the actions Mr. McCone took

as chairman of the AEC "raised some doubts in my mind."

Senator McCarthy has been urging creation of a joint Senate-House committee to keep a check on the CIA.

Senator for Supervision

Even though the CIA is a super-secret intelligence agency, Senator McCarthy said there is a need to have its actions under congressional supervision.

"Congress can be trusted," he said.

If there had been such a committee, Senator McCarthy said, it would have had knowledge in advance of the ill-fated Cuban invasion last spring.

"Such a committee," he said, "would have at least a part in arriving at such a decision as the Cuban invasion."

"If there was a serious question as to whether such a decision was wise, the members of the committee could have made it a public issue."

In any case, Senator McCarthy said, "We would have known after it occurred just who was responsible for it."